(Remainder in our next.) IN SENATE,

Monday, March 8, 1841.
The following resolution, submitted by Mr. MER-RICK on Saturday, last, was taken up for considera-Resolved, That on Monday next, the Senate will pro-

ceed to the election of a Sergeant at Arms and Door-The propriety of taking up the resolution at this keeper. period was discussed at considerable length; Mr. MER RICK, Mr. CLAY of Kentucky, Mr. MANGUM,

and Mr. SMITH of Indiana advocating it; and Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. KING, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SE-VIER, Mr. BENTON, and Mr. WRIGHT opposing Mr. BENTON then moved, in conformity with the 49th rule of the Senate, to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until the second Monday of the first session of the next Congress; which was decided in the negative-ayes 20, noes 26, as follows:

Yeas - Messes. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, Mc Roberts, Nicholson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young-20.

Nuys-Messrs Archer, Bates, Bayard, Barrow, Ber-

Nays-Messrs Archer, Bates, Bayard, Barrow, Brien, Choute, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Moorehead, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge-26. The resolution was then adopted-ayes 26, noes 20,

as follows : Yeas- Messrs. Archer, Bates, Bayard, Barrow, Ber-

rien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Moorehead, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge-26.
Nays-Messra. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun

Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, Mc-Roberts, Nicholson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young-20. The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Vice President announced the result

as follows : Whole number of votes, Of which Edward Dyer received,

Mr. Dyer was accordingly declared duly elected, and took the oath of office The Senate thes proceeded to the consideration of the resolution for the dismissal of Blair and Rives as Printers to the Senate, which was discussed at length by Messrs. CLAY of Kentucky and BAYARD advocating the resolution, and Messrs. BUCHANAN and

WALKER opposing it.
Mr. HUNTINGTON then obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for adjournment. And the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

IN SENATE. Tuesday, March 9, 1841. The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up, being the motion submitted by Mr. Mangum to dismiss Blair and Rives as Printers of the Senate to the 27th

Congress. To this Mr. Benton offered an amendment, which, with some modifications proposed by Mr. King, was in the following words:

That Messrs. Blair & Rives having been gress, it is not competent for the Senate to annul that election, and thereby divest the rights which Blair & Rives may have acquired by that election, they having Houses of Congress. Thus he now confines his propo-entered into contract to execute the printing, and given sition to a single officer, instead of taking the whole bond, which has been approved, as directed by law Mr. HUNTINGTON and Mr. HENDERSON advo-

cated the original resolution and opposed the amendment, and were replied to by Mr. SMITH of Connec-The question was then taken on the amendment, and

it was negatived -ayes 18, noes 25, as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, M'Roberts, at Washington should not be conferred on a public Nicholson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Walker, Journal: Far from it. What then becomes of his cholson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright-18. Nuys-Messrs. Archer, Parrow, Bates, Berrien, Clay

of Kentucky, Choate, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Hender The resolution was further debated by Messrs. CAL-

HOUN and KING in opposition, and Messrs. CLAY of Kentucky and Preston in the affirmative. Mr. WRIGHT obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for adjournment. And the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at twelve

WASHINGTON, March 10 -The reader will perceive that yesterday the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered in the case of the United States, appellant, vs. the Amistad, &c., and that the judgment of the in every respect, except as to sending the negroes back to Africa, they are by the decision discharged as free

adjourn this day .- Nat. Int.

HON. WALTER COLES.

The opponents of this gentleman, in different parts is a favorite game with the opposition, and has been played by them invariably whenever any stakes were up, no matter how desperate their chances of success The opposition, have been beating Capt. Coles for the last six years just before every election; but no one has ever heard of their beating him ofter an election. Unless we are grossly deceived, the coming election will leave them in this District just where they have been for the last half dozen years-in a minority.

We are, indeed, totally at a loss to conceive what has inspired the opposition with such fresh hopes of success. Is it because they have enlisted for the campaign, the thrice defeated ex Railroad President of the balance and found wanting. Is it because they succeeded in giving the "Old Hero a majority in November? All the humbuggery, hard eider, cabins and coon-skins of the celebrated humbur Conventions and discontent. could not do that and surely they cannot expect to a monarch—the White House was described as a Palace

our congressional election until the candidates had taken the field; but our opponents have shown a disposition to take time by the forelock, and have been hurling their missiles at our candidate upon several occasions. We intend bereafter to meet them on the ground they have selected, and shall combat with them every

By the way, our neighbors of the Virginian have been holding up the course of Capt. Coles, upon the subject of the Tobacco Trade, to the people of the District as the "raw head and bloody bones" to frighten them into the support of his opponent. For the present, we will simply remark, that Capt. C. is one of the largest Tobacco growers in this section of the country. He is as much interested in whatever affects the planting interest as the editors of the Virginian, and we may safely afficing without disparagement to our neighbors, that he is as well qualified, from his habits, experience and strong practical sense to decide "upon the mode and uneasure of redress" as any man in the District. We have no fears that he will do aught to compromit the interests of the Tobacco planters.

But we are much mistaken if Captain Coles did not.

The President's friends did not content themselves. By the way, our neighbors of the Virginian have been

But we are much mistaken if Captain Coles did not mended by that body, and gave his reasons for that was adopted in the following words, by a vote of 90 to course, which were published in the Republican at the time. He said truly, that the system had been tried and had never answered its end-that while the Tobacco planter was asking relief from the heavy imposed upon his staple by foreign Governments, he was answered by additional taxation at ho That system proposes, in order to induce Great Britain to take our Tobacco at a lower rate of duty, to increase the duties on blankets, hardware and such articles as we buy of that country. Now, we humbly conceive that if the chances for getting the duty on Tobacco cut down are extremely doubtful-and that they are so all will admit-the policy of taxing those articles of which the Tobacco grower above all others buys the most, is, to say the least, of doubtful propriety. In the face of the high duty levied on Tobacco by Eng land, we see a proposition before that Government to make the duty still more. Suppose, then, we increase the duties on such articles as the Tobacco growers are compelled to buy, and England increase her duty on "the weed," what would be the consequence? we not be fleecing the people whom we intended to pro-

tect? More anon .- Lynchburg Republican. McLEOD-We are informed that McLeod is to be removed from Lockport to the Albany jail. He will be tried at Albany, on account of the impossibility of procuring an impartial jury near the line. The civil suit brought by the owners of the Caroline, for the destruction of the boat, will be tried first.

A MONGST other books of the late Judge R. E. Parker, which are mislaid, are the 5th, 6th and 8th vols. of Leigh's Reports. Whoever may have these volumes, or either of them, will confer a favor by handing them to Mr. T. Ritchie, for the Executors. March 11



RICHMOND, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1841

Grace before and after the Election!

"A Difference.—The President, in his Inaugural Address, said "it was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an early period of that celebrated Republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust-b fore and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out in this latter case the pledges and promises made in the former." The truth of this remark has been signally exemplified in the conduct of the of this remark has been signally exemplified in the conduct of the resident and his friends, and we presume we are doomed to see it exemplified in their whole career.—He pledged himself not to intimate to any one whom he might prefer as his successor, and that he would not be the President of a party, but rising above all party feeling he would act with perfect impartainty towards all party feeling he would act with perfect impartainty towards the whole people. And yet, fits election was scarcely made known the fore he cell red Mr. Clay was, in his opinion, the most suitable man in the country for that office, and that the could resign in his favor, he would widingly do so. It would be impossible to find stronger language to express his preference in his favor, and Mr. Clay has necordingly been looked upon as the candidate of the party Clay has necordingly been looked upon as the candidate of the party Clay has necordingly been looked upon as the candidate of the party clay has been shown in his selection of the nation and not of a party, has himself to be the President of the nation and not of a party, has been shown in his selection of the individuals to compose his call set. Had he searched the country over for the purpose, he could not have found mere declated, active and vindictive partical opinions; but such a scrambling for others upon mere party grounds and on account of partizan services has never before been witnessed. Truly, the truth of the remark employed by the Roman Consul, has been completely vernied by the Preside Grace before and after the Election! There are a variety of other cases, in which the Pre-

sident's practice is destined to differ with the profesber. Every development will show how completely the pledges, which contributed to his elevation, w neglected in the course of his administration. Already indeed we see how very different the professions avow ed before the Election are from the principles laid down after the Election. The President seems to be ambitious in his Inaugural Address of retrenching the Executive power. But a critical eye sceks in vain in that document for some of the principles, which were vaunted forth in the progress of the campaign. For instance, what pledges have we in the Inaugural against proscripopinion's sake? against removals for the purtion for opinion's sake? against removals for the purpose of rewarding his own needy and greedy partizans? What pledges have we against appointments from members of Congress to office, after the various complaints which we heard from his partizans in the heat of the battle? This practice, indeed, carried out to the extent, which is now shadowed out by the rumors of the day, is better calculated to enlarge the Executive than many of the other practices of which he tion for power, than many of the other practices of which he

omplains. Again-Mr. Clay in his Junction Speech enumerates of the Reforms, which should be introduced into the Administration. Among these, was the idea that no removal was to be made without assigning the reasons for it. In 1834, Mr. Clay carried this doctrine further; for, in some resolutions he submitted to the Senate, he states "that the Constitution of the United States does not vest in the President power to remove, at his pleasure, officers under the Government of the United States, where offices have been established by law." During the last year too, Mr. Webster declared, from the Portico of the Capitol, under an October sun, that Mr. Madison's practice was, in this respect, inconsistent with the Constitution : "I refer (says Mr W.) "to an opinion expressed by him, that the power of removal from office does exist in the Constitution as an independent power in the hands of the President. without the consent of the Senate. I wish he had The old General, howtaken a different view of it." duly elected Printers to the Senate during the late session of Congress, under the joint resolution of the two houses providing for the election of Printers to Congress, under the joint resolution of the two his friends to a single point. For, what does his Inau-Secretary of the Treasury without communicating all the circumstances, attending such removal, to both

sweep of the horizon.

What too are we to understand of his views about the Press? Does he recommend, that it should be divorced from the offices of the Government: Does he declare, that he will appoint no Editor to office? from it. In a few days, we shall probably see the patronage of the Government employed to reward partizans. Does he declare that the Public Printing labored penagyric upon the liberty of the Press? only tests the sincerity of his professions by simply stating, that "the presses in the necessary employment son, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Moorehead, of the Government should never be used to clear the Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith of In diana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge-examination of the acts of the Government should be That is to say, not only tolerated, but encouraged." that the National Intelligencer is first to be rewarded with the Public Printing, at the expense too of an outrage perpetrated upon Blair & Rives-and then it may, if it pleases, show its independence by "a decent and manly examination of the acts of the Government. But does Gen. Harrison expect from such an obsequious Journal any thing like "a decent and manly examina-

tion of his acts

Not only, however, is the tone of the professions changed since the Election; but the practice of the Auministration will vary essentially from the professions of its friends, before the Election. The Baltimore Re-District Court of Connecticut in that case was affirmed publican has specified several variations, in the article we have quoted above. Who ever saw, for instance, such a shaueless scramble for the spoils of office? In our own City, the question seems to be, not whether The Court is expected to end its annual Session and the Postmaster is to be removed (and removed too, without the slightest complaint of malversation or neglectwith the universal admission indeed of friend and foe, that the office never was so well, and could not be better conducted)-but the only enquiry appears to be, of the District, are boasting of their ability to defeat which of the many candidates, who have started in him in the coming election; and speak with an air of apparent confidence of supplying his place with a good and true Harrison Whig. This is not strange. Brag tion which swell their pockets-the anxiety of the outs to obtain the places of the ins, is unparalleled as it is disgusting. Removals must be made to gratify importunate partizans. Victims must be sacrificed to gorge the Vultures. How many may be made; how many appli-cants may be put off, until the Virginia Elections are over, cannot even be conjectured -- but we see andoubted signs in the Heavens, that all the past professions of President. He deals it many hard hits in the course of Gen. Harrison will be sacrificed to the practice of his

Administration. Again-what humbug was more insidiously employed during the canvass, than the "regal" equipments of the President's House? We heard of tabourets and gold attsylvania? Surely not. He has been "weighed in spoons-of nurrors and carpets-of beds of down and sophas of satin. Ogle's infamous Speech was circulated by thousands and tens of thousands. Every device was employed to create clamor, suspicion The President was represented to be -the furniture as gorgeous and profuse beyond all get a larger vote for their congressional candidate than they obtained for their renowned "military chieftain."

We had intended to remain silent on the subject of changed since the election! The infamous Ogle has done his dirty work-and he has disappeared from the canvass-and he may receive some fat job as the reward of his humbuggery. But the friends of the new President have begun to make a new complaint of the poverty of the White House. A letter appears in the last "Cincinati Republican," and probably from the pen of Col. Tod who is its Editor, and has been in the suite of Gen. Harr son .- He draws rather an uncomfortable

The President's friends did not content themselves truly represent the planting interest in the course with complaints of the furniture, but they claimed an which he pursued, in the late Tobacco Convention. appropriation—and on the 24th of February, they sub-He opposed the system of retaliatory duties recom- mitted an amendment to the appropriation bill, which

> "For ferniture for the President's House, of American manufac une, so far as may be practicable and expedient, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to the avails of he sales of decayed furniture, the sum of \$6,000. So different are practice, and even professions, after

and before the Election! THE INAUGURAL AGAIN.

The more we examine this paper, the more we are satisfied from the ear-marks, the footprints, not to speak of the anecdotes we have heard, that it is principally the General's own thunder. Mr. Webster may have suggested hints and amendments. He or Mr. Crittenden may have thrown in some statements, or some expressions, into various passages-but we suspect, that neither of them will arrogate the honor of its composition, as the cities of Greece quarrelled for the birth-place of Homer The Whig press stoutly claims the authorship for Gen. Harrison alone; and we suspect that neithe Mr. Webster, nor any of his Secretaries, have any disposition to contend for the honor of the laurel. Clearly, there are passages in it, which can acknowno other author, than the old General himledge self. In those happy classical allusions, which abound through the whole work, and sparkle like so many gems in the coronet-these are confessedly all his own. In such learned lore "no one but himself ago, because men's promises and performances rarely anecdote about them, which shows the source of his finest allusions and of his most thrilling eloquence. A upon to pay his debts in 'specie or specie funds.' copy of the Inaugural is said to have been left at It rejoices us to learn that 'in the Roman Senate, finest allusions and of his most thrilling elequence. A upon to pay his debts

link-boy, when he twitted Pope about his deformity, it is pretty well; but it is rather too long? Do you no say rather too much of the Greeks and the Romans? History."-Certain it is, that no modern statesman be obvious." has drawn up more freely from the well of historic lorend sought to instruct the moderns by the maxims of the Ancients.

The more too the Inaugural is subjected to the test of critical analysis, the more imperiect it appears.— The Democrats (of course, say the Whigs!) do not like t-and sorry are we to say, that they laugh at it. One of these gentlemen of fine taste remarked the other day, that "when he read it, he blushed for his country."— The Whigs themselves do not appear to relish it alto gether-and some of them are free enough to doubt the ourity of its style and the frankness of its statements. Some go further-and "hesitate dislike." Even the generality of the Whig presses are more fastidious in their encomiums, than they are wont to be. Some of them would seem "to damn it with faint praise." Even the N Intelligencer itself violated its usual custom of ushering in the labors of its distinguished friends with a flourish of trumpets-and subsequently it makes the best panegyric it can strike out upon its contents, and the best defence of its obvious imperfections that its conscience will permit: "Comment (says the ingenuous Editor,) upon a docu-

ment of such a character, when first presenting it to our readers, would have been superfluous and ill-timed. Nor shall we now, after it has been for some days it every hand, offer more than a few general observations upon it. The first thought which, upon perusal of the Address, suggests itself to every mind capable of forming conclusions from internal evidence, must be, that it is throughout, in every line of it, characteristic of its (Pretty true!) "The ardent patriotism, the ripened judgment, the pure philanthropy, the fervent author.' aspiration, the fearless independence, the downright honesty, the entire absence of reserve in any -these leading features of the Address ar but the lineaments of its author's mind faithfully impressed upon the paper. No man, who has stu-died the General's character, can for a moment doubt that it is "his own writing." It is evidently wrought after no pattern, but is, on the contrary, so perfectly original as to leave no room for the dispute about its paternity which has been raised about Addresses on similar occasions heretofore. Washington's Inaugural may have been more stately; Jefferson's more philosophic: Madison's more terse; each in unison with the haracter of the writer's mind. Gen. Harrison's Address might have resembled either of these models more than it does; but, if it had done so, it would not have been his onen." (Yes, indeed, it has scarcely a single quality of Washington's, Jefferson's or Madison's-for it s too much his own.) "Nor, unless we wholly mistake the popular taste and feeling, would it have been half as acceptable to the great body of the President's constituents as in its present shape. We do not of course er-pect it to pass without cari; but there are few real Resublicans, call themselves by what names they may, who will not yield to it, as a whole, their hearty appro-bation."—"Cavil" they will, but there are very few, we should suppose, so devoted to their party, as to "yield to

it their hearty approbation."
The Republican Prints, (we suppose it will be said, in the blindness of their party fanaticism,) are very freely playing the Censors of the Inaugural. We shall lay before our readers some "samples of their quality" rom time to time. Besides the other strictures in this day's paper, which we have thrown upon our last page, we shall lay the two following criticisms before then The first is from the Pennsylvanian of Philadelphia; and the other we have had translated from a French paper New York, disposed to be whiggish in its course but, on the present occasion, it makes as "decent and manly an examination" of the first act of the President, as that high dignitary could desire. The whole article indeed, is very happy. The allusion to the cotton night cap, and the Presidential pillow, is in full keep-ing with the declaration of a President, who misquotes Constitution, and strips himself of the responsibility of recommending measures which he considers necessary and expedient." We recommend both the following articles as in the happiest style. They not only analyze the contents of the Inaugural correctly, but with that great good humor which excites a plea-

sant smile, without inflicting a renomous wound [From the Pennsylvanian.] of opinion may be entertained in regard to the merits of the Inaugural Address of General Harrison, no one will pretend to deny that in several respects it is enti-tled to the distinction of being regarded as a very curions document, unique in the annals of Presidential speech-making. After the information it conveys relative to a certain Roman Consul, it is intimated that though the people of the U. S. may have acted under a 'delusion,' in calling him (Gen. Harrison) from North Bend to fill the Executive Chair, yet the said delusion cannot last much longer, both of which positions are to our view of the matter, undeniably correct. Having thus cleared the platform for himself by this remarkable apology for having had 'no principles for the pubthe President proceeds to do the same kind office for his cabinet, by observing that the sententionsness of the Constitution' has a tendency to render men's political feeterratic, and that therefore, distinguished and patriotic statesmen are at one time or other in their career, on both sides of the great questions of This must have been marvellously comfortable to Messrs. Clay, Webster & Co., as well as a soothing balm to the General himself. The poet tells us

When weak women go astray, The stars are more in fault than they:'
and we now learn that when a faux pas is made by a politician, it is not his fault, but that of the sententious-

ness of the Constitution.'
"Having reached this point in the journey, the President makes a demonstration against the veto power, which in general he regards as objectionable and dangerous; but, in the end, he discovers that it is not so very mischievous after all, and may be used with salutary effect in at least four specified cases, which fully cover all the reasons ever urged for a resort to it.— entirely the privilege of the veto allowed him by the This matter therefore is left just as it was before the General took the field. The veto may be used when dictator. 3d. That he will never displace a Secretary of it is deemed necessary. No one ever contended for

"The Constitution seems rather to annoy our new his extensive wanderings. It is wrong in permitting the Executive to be re-eligible-it is wrong in giving him power over his Secretaries and heads of Departments-but he is not exactly sure whether it is right or wrong in authorizing the President to communicate information to Congress and to recommend measures The General is a little puzzled here; but concludes that he is of opinion that the Executive had better be silent about revenue bills, though by a nice distinction, he may propose amendments to existing revenue laws

"The Treasury is another puzzler. The President does not like the present arrangement, and he cannot say that he is opposed to a divorce of Bank and State leaves the regulation of that matter to others, but would have the Secretary of the Treasury irremovable except by the popular branch of the Legislature. The Constitution is therefore wrong again; but, to our hum-ble thinking, the plunderer to be guarded against, is

rather the legislative power than the executive. " While conceding to General Harrison the perfect right to be as ornate in his style as he thinks the case requires, and while neither objecting to his multitude of promises nor to those circumlocutions and ambignities of phrase with which he has seen fit in a number of instances, to cover up his thought, we must say that the occasional indirect allusions to his predecessors which appear in his address, are altogether indefensible. There is a paragraph, for instance, about an 'exclu sive metallic currency,' which was scarcely introduced as a mere politico-economical abstraction. any thing, it was intended to convey the idea that the late administration aimed at an entire metallic currenev; a charge so often refuted and so devoid of founds ion, that it should be left to reckless paragraphists and partisan slangwhangers. There is much more reason o intimate that there are tendencies in another quarter, towards an exclusive paper currency; and with this change in his text, the fears expressed by the President

would be prudent and applicable. "But it is a wearisome task to dig through the mass of words presented by this Address, to arrive at its substance, for when it is reached, it is almost impossible to deduce a distinct meaning. There is a vast amount of profession-an immensity of backing and filling-Federal doctrine in abundance, and the result is that we present interest, the keeping and disbursing of the pubic revenue, a National Bank, the distribution of the public lands, the assumption of State debts-the regeneration of the currency, and all that, yet remain sub rosa. 'The better times,' it seems, are not under his ck and key, and the 'change' which was so wonderfully to benefit us, is still as dim and misty as ever-The only reference which appears at all to bear in this direction is the paragraph about the 'delusion' under which the recent election was determined, and the sub-

stance of the allusion is that if we look very sharp, 'we shall see what we shall see.' "After having given the address one perusal, we find ourselves inclined on the second onset, to repose amidst the classic bowers which line its path, like the slog ca-We turn frem bins' of the days of 'hard cider. political obscurities, to sympathise with that Roman Consul, who became so very angry two thousand years his parallel." We have heard an amusing correspond, presuming that the functionary held the note of a non-specie paying bank, and was called

link-boy, when he twitted Pope about his deformity, lighted to read that 'Gaui, Egypt and the lesser Asia. States, but in no case can the same person, at the same person, at the same person, at the same person's election would add 100 mil. furnished the larger dividend, it being pleasant even to furnished the larger dividend, it being pleasant even to furnished the larger dividend, it being pleasant even to furnished the larger dividend, it being pleasant even to furnished the larger dividend, it being pleasant even to furnished the larger dividend, it being pleasant even to furnished the larger dividend, it being pleasant even to furnished the larger dividend, it being pleasant even to furnished the larger dividend, it being pleasant even to furnished the larger dividend. "God mend you! (re-echoing the words of the Poet.) It would be as easy to make ten new men as to mend one lake you." But so it was, that on returning the M.S., wilds of Scythia and Scandinavia, agreeably relieve the foundation of the Poet. It would be as easy to make ten new men as to mend one lake you." But so it was, that on returning the M.S., wilds of Scythia and Scandinavia, agreeably relieve the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, wilds of Scythia and Scandinavia, agreeably relieve the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, wilds of Scythia and Scandinavia, agreeably relieve the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, therefore positively precluded from any interference with lions towards relieving the country from its pecunity therefore positively precluded from any interference with lions towards relieving the country from its pecunity therefore positively precluded from any interference with lions towards relieving the country from its pecunity therefore positively precluded from any interference with lions towards relieving the country from its pecunity therefore positively precluded from any interference with lions towards relieving the country from its pecunity therefore positively precluded from any interference liked it—"Why, General, said the knowing diplomatist, it is pretty well; but it is rather too long. Do you not Gen. Harrison, which so well combine the beauties of citizens of other States his advice as to their managethe classique with those of the romantique school, stately ment, and the form in which it is tendered is left to his yet intense-not very clear perhaps, but beyond al "Oh, Mr. ——; you lawyers have your law books to measure learned. Like Blenheim's battle, it may be which these fanatics may put upon this reservation.—
they may advise us about the management of the insti-

"We give below the translation of the most interesting portions of the Inaugural addressed to the people, by Gen. Harrison recognized and greeted, at mid-day on the 4th of March, as the new President of the U. States. We have not translated the whole of this document, because, in the first place it is extremely longand, in a word, we speak it frankly,—because it does not appear to us to be worthy of the trouble of a transla-

"It is so unusual, for any one in this country, to express a conscientious opinion of public men and political affairs, that before going any farther, we must de-clare, not only our entire independence of all parties, but also, our sympathy for Gen. Harrison himself; that noble old man, whose frank and open character inter-ests us, and whom we believe, to be actuated by the best intentions in the world. Although we ought not o judge of his future course by his first steps, still we must confess, that never has a Presidential address appeared to us so feeble, so grotesque, and containing so few things in so many words.

"Four great questions of general interest have, for a long time, agitated this country, and caused division among the people. Of these questions the Whig party has made so much capital, that imposing upon the minds of the people, it has succeeded in securing the majority to its candidate. The questions brought forward by the Whig party, of which Gen. Harrison promises the satisfactory solution, have reference-

to the depositing of the public treasure in other institutions, than Sub-Treasuries. 2d. To the creation of a National Bank, and to the demonstration of its constitutionality.

to the Federal Government, and States to the General Government, for certain compen-

sations. "Well, (Eh Bien!) in the speech which was destined future course, we ask, has the new President satisfactorily adjusted these questions, so important to the in No, not a single one of them. lows. terests of his country? He has not even made allusion to the last three, and as to the first, he has only devoted some few lines, in which only is expressed every thing that is calculated to disparage-the system of his predecessors and of his

Buren, that the monetary circulation of the United States ought to be exclusively metallic. We regard this opinion as just as fatal, as that of the system of the Banks has proved to be. It is true, that this country has been ruined by the credit system; but it is because that system has been misunderstood and carried But it is also true, that by credit such to excess. rapid strides have been made in the career of civilization. Without this powerful agency, the present age, be alleged against those who advocate a purely metallic circulation, (and let us say, en passant, that, at present, but few countenance it.) But to combat this system, as inequalities of fortune; that it facilitates the operation of usury: that it destroys sentiments of high-mindedness and generosity in the people: in all this, we cannot but detect an ingenuity without example. What then facilitates more the spirit of speculation and stock-jobbing, than the distribution of paper, which, to all appearance, triples the fortunes of individuals? How long has it been since men would risk a real value, in search of he fictitious? Whence do the Americans derive this rage of adventurous speculation, if not, from the constant circulation of paper instead of palpable gold What has given rise to the great commercial crises, if not the disproportion of paper to hard money? And how has usury originated, if not from the devastations produced by these crises?

"With the exception of these few unfortunate phrases in reference to this subject, so important, so vital to this country, the new President preserves a profound sience on all his most serious designs. He does not say one word in relation to the frontier question; now in liti gation between England and the State of Maine he does gation between England and the State of the not make allusion to the McLeod affair. It is true, that he excuses himself indirectly, by saying that he has not as yet had an opportunity of becoming well acquainted himself with the pending negociations; but there are in corjunction with these questions of interest, principles permanent and inviolable, with which, for the sake own dignity, he ought to have been more famihar. In presence of the dangers which now have for a month past threatened the United States, and which have engaged the attention of all serious men, and of Congress itself, respecting the measures which the unprotected condition of the country demands, the new President does not mention the necessary defence the hope of peace, relying on the disposition of sove-reigns; that is to say, of the Queen of England! In truth part of the county to co-operate with us in giving sucwhich ought to be made-and he flatters himself with this language savors too much of good nature, which cess to our cause. is a quality often fatal in politics.

"The portion of Gen. Harrison's address which is really good, if we judge of it in regard to the private disin- whether he accepts the same or not. terestedness it displays, is that in which he has been so lavish of the prerogatives under his charge. He declares, that the Presidency, such as his predecessors have made it, has a great tendency to monarchy, in ha bituating itself too long to the dangerous delights of power, in appointing or removing all the officers of the Government with autocratic authority—finally, uniting in its own hands the purse and the sword—that is to say, in having under its control both the army and treasury In consequence of this, Gen. H. declares: 1st. That he will not consent to a re-election at the end of the term of four years. 2d. That he will give up almost the Treasury without consulting the two Houses of Congress. 4th. That he will not only tolerate, but will encourage the independent censure of the press upon his acts. That he will submit it to Congress to decide upon the best manner of preserving and employing the revenue of the States; and that the farther they be removed from this control, the more conformable will

this arrangement be to Republican principles. "It is impossible for any man to part more cheerfully (avec plus de gasete de caur, more gasety of heart,) with the privileges of power. One would excla m in witnessing this renunciation, that the good old General in assuming the functions of his competitor, Mr Van Buren, has no ambition beyond his cotton cap and his presidential pillow. This is a disinterestedness truly

This reminds us, that Gen. Harrison speaks in his barangue, five or six times of Rome, twice of Athens, once of Gaul, of Egypt, of Asia, of Scythia, of Scandinavia, of the Capitol, twice of the Roman Emperors, three times of the Consuls, once of Octavius, of Anthony, of Brutus, of Curtius, of Decius, of Camillus, of the Scipios, three times of Casar, and twice of a Roman Knight, that he does not mention.

"Speaking of the Romans, it reminds us of one of their sayings, "Habemus facetum Consulem."-(We have a facetious Consul.)-The Americans can now say, "we have a President who knows his Geography and his History," at least his Ancient History, for he says, somewhere, that the independence and union of inion of that he has not studied the news given us in the last newspapers."

a point, to declare boldly to the Southern people, the erce denunciations which he should infuse into his Inaugural, against the whole crew. He made so public a hoast of it, that even Gen. Waddy Thompson of the U. States have pronounced their verdict, and the vouched for it on the floor of the House. It is said former has been elevated to the Presidency of this Revouched for it on the floor of the House. It is said former has been elevated to the Presidency of this Re by several, and reported in the last Columbus Statesman, that he promised to "gire the Abolitionists k-II."

It was a matter of common notoricty here, that his pledges were of the most decided cast. He was to denounce the Abolitionists in his Inaugural—he was capacity for self-government. to excommunicate them entirely. The Washington the verdict has been rendered, and that I should de the election of General Harrison. Unless it can be Correspondent of the Charleston Courier took up the clare in announcing myself a Candidate now, that I shown, that my defeat was required on political grounds, tale, and declared, that Gen. Harrison would remove will judge General deral doctrine in abundance, and the result is that we should do our best to render the Executive and the should do our best to render the Executive and the Constitution a non-entity, that the legislative power all doubt about his position—and would give quiet to four opponents against that of Mr. Van Buren, a war to fore affected to hold the "spoils" in great contempt to four opponents against that of Mr. Van Buren, a war to four opponents against that opponents The views of the President on the great questions of declarations. Such were the promises and now for of indiscriminate hate. It is no part of my nature to

Not at all. Does he not even expressly concede as much to the Abolitionists, as they might pervert into the remedy is a plain and easy one—rues me out. With most deadly means of annoyance to our Southern Ins. peruse and revise it. After making some few changes in the style, he did not dare to offend the parental in the Senate. The statues of the elder Brutus and of the making some few changes in the style, he did not dare to offend the parental in the Senate. The statues of the elder Brutus and of the manner:—"The citizens of good Whig friends declared before the election, that under these circumstances, draw along after it any unit to have such assemblages though it is not usual to have such assemblages with the style, he did not dare to offend the parental in the Senate. The statues of the elder Brutus and of the most offensive manner:—"The citizens of good Whig friends declared before the election, that under these circumstances, draw along after it any unit to have such assemblages are though it is not usual to have such assemblages though it is not usual to have such assemblages are tho

vanity of the author by taking greater liberties with the Curtii and Decii cast a cooling influence over the his offspring. Perhaps he might have said with the arid ways of historical generalization, and we are deships offspring. Perhaps he might have said with the larid ways of historical generalization, and we are deships offspring. Perhaps he might have said with the larid ways of historical generalization, and we are deships offspring. Perhaps he might have said with the larid ways of historical generalization, and we are deships offspring. Perhaps he might have said with the larid ways of historical generalization, and we are deships offspring. Perhaps he might have said with the larid ways of historical generalization, and we are deships offspring. Perhaps he might have said with the larid ways of historical generalization, and we are deships offspring. Perhaps he might have said with the larid ways of historical generalization, and we are deships of the united with the larid ways of historical generalization, and we are deships of the united ways of historical generalization, and we are deships of the united ways of historical generalization, and we are deships of the united ways of historical generalization, and we are deships of the united ways of historical generalization, and we are deships of the united ways of historical generalization, and we are deships of the united ways of historical generalization, and we are deships of the united ways of historical generalization, and we are deships of the united ways of historical generalization, and we are deships of the united ways of historical generalization, and we are deships of the united ways of historical generalization, and we are deships of the united ways of historical generalization.

Now, who does not see the mischievous construction tution of slavery-They may advise us in any "form" they please. leaves them to their own discretion (discretion of fanatics!) and "sense of propriety," (sense of propriety when did such fanaticism consult any sense of propri

Suppose the Abolitionists should now say, "Well: the President permits us to interfere with your slaves, by advice. We may adopt such form as we please. We, therefore, advise you to abolish slavery. We will demonstrate its mischiefs to you. We address you, therefore, printed letters, addresses, resolutions?"— They may couch those suggestions in the form of firebrand publications, and Abolition newspapers. They circulate them through the public mail. They claim the Southern country the audacious publications which they claim the right to address us. What would Mr. which recognises their right to interfere with us by their discreet advice?

Democratic Proceedings in King George County A meeting was convened at King George Court louse, at February Court, and organized by Daniel Coakley to the Chair, and appointing John Mc Daniel, Secretary.

The object having been explained-on motion, by Esq., should be the candidate to represent the county is lst. To the restoration of the money circulation, and the next Legislature of Virginia, when the meeting adjourned.

his knowledge or consent, and under circumstances which greatly surprised him. It was a source of re-3d. To the restitution of the National Lands, to gret to him in consequence of the inconvenience to the different States which had been given up, by them, which it would subject him, and the injury his domestie matters would necessarily sustain; and further, be 4th. To the transfer of the debt of the different cause he had never sought, desired, or expected it Whilst, however, he could not, and would not decline an honor tendered him, by any portion of his fellowcitizens, he yet hoped another meeting would be held to expose the principle of his politics and to exhibit his and he relieved from the responsibilities of the present other meeting at March Court, which resulted, as fol-DANIEL COAKLEY, Chairman.

JOHN McDANIEL, Secretury.

At a meeting of the Republicans of King George county, at March Court, Capt. Price Marshall was called to the Chair and Overton Clarke appointed Se "We are not the partizans of the opinion put forth by General Jackson, and adopted in part by Mr. Van plained, and the following letter from Mr. Hooe was Boren, that the monetary accordance of the University of the Mr. Properties of the Mr. P

RUBAL VILLA, March 4th, 1841.

To the Chairman of the Democratic Convention. Sir:-A press of domestic obligations prevents me from being at Court to-day. I must, therefore, ask leave to say to you, and, through you, to our Democratic brethren, that the nomination conferred on me at our last Court was as undesired as it was unexpected. I had disclaimed, upon many occasions, any dewould have been much less rich and powerful than it sire to be so honored; always adding, however, that, We believe that numerous and just objections may lleged against those who advocate a purely metallic duty, in consideration of the more favorable prospect of my conducting the canvass to the result they sired, to place it upon me, I should not feel at liberty Gen. Harrison has done, by saying that it produces the to decline it. It was in accordance with this declara-

The call of another meeting to-day, for the purpose of reconsidering the nomination, I can but regard as an act to relieve me from the inconvenience and embarrassment of the previous one. Under the possibility, however, that this may not be the spirit in which the present meeting was called, and that my claims may be again urged, I avail inviself of the opportunity to say, it is so averse to my feelings and interest to be a candidate, at the present time, that I must ask, that my name may not, on this occasion, be placed in nomination. I make this request, with the more better able than I should be to meet that respensibility, and to prosecute the canvass to the happy result which every Democratic Republican has at To you, Sir, and those of our friends who will meet

in Convention to-day, it is scarcely necessary for me, in conclusion, to add, that, whoever may be the nominee, my hearty co-operation with the Democracy, in his behalf, may be relied on. With sincere wishes for the harmony of the Con-

vention, 1 am, very respectfully, Your obedient, humble servant,

JNO. HOOE. Whereupon, it was unanimously resolved as the sense of this meeting, That masmuch as Mr. Hooe has quested his name not to be used on this occasion, Jas. M. Smith, Esq., be nominated as a candidate on behalf of the Democracy, to represent the county in the next

House of Delegates of Virginia.

Resolved, That we will use all honest and honorable means to promote the election of the nominee of this Martin Van Buren was your President and

It was also Resolved, That Mr. Smith be informed of

The meeting then adjourned PRICE MARSHALL, Ch'mn. O. CLARKE, Sec y.

To L.s. M. SMITH, Esq.

Sir: You were unanimously nominated at a meeting which took place to-day, as a suitable individual to be run as the Democratic candidate for a seat in the next House of Delegates of Virginia, in the place of Mr. Hood, who requested his name not to be put in nomi-

You will please return an answer as soon as may suit your convenience, and oblige Respectfully yours, &c.,

O. CLARKE, Sec'y, &c. King George Court-house, March 4, '41.

To O. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary, Sir: I have received a letter from you as Secretary

a meeting of my fellow-citizens, informing me of my selection as an individual to be run as the Democration candidate in the approaching April election, for a seat in the House of Delegates. I duly appreciate the honor conferred upon me by that meeting, and hereby inform you of my willingness to accept the nomination.

You say I was nominated "in the place of Mr. Hooe who requested his name not to be put in nomination.' Had you believed, gentlemen, that Mr. Hooe desired the nomination, I doubt not it would have been conferred on him in consideration of his superior claim to endless perseverance. I will never cease my labors, so your respect and confidence for his age and services; long as I represent you, to introduce into our State some but informed as you were of his wish not to be put in permanent system that will secure the great objects nomination, I feel sufficiently honored to succeed him in the labors which necessarily attach to this accept-With assurances of my highest regard, ance. I am your friend and fellow citizen

J. M. SMITH. To the People of King George County.

My Fellow-citizens-Though once defeated, I am again induced by the kindness of a large portion of my

political and personal friends, expressed privately and in public meeting, to offer myself as a candidate at the ensuing Spring Election, to represent you in the lower house of the Legislature of Virginia. My respected Swiss have never been interrupted; which proves competitor Col. Tayloe, was the then incumbent, a st he has not studied the news given us in the last a life of unblemished integrity and the highest moral worth. I made then, and make now, no complaint The President, before he visited Virginia, muttered terrible threats against the Abolitionists. He made it bow with submissive deference to the will of a majority. He was the friend of Wm. Henry Harrison-1, Martin Van Buren. We, I agree, were equally honest

act on factious principles. I MUST DO RIGHT, IF I KNOW It remains to be seen whether they will consent to The Inaugural does not say one word co nomine upon it. If, therefore, the measures of his administration violation in my case. The claims of my competitor, a the whole subject. "He does not say Turkey once," shall be such as we have been led to anticipate they as the Indian remarked. The words Abolition, Slave- would be-if Gen. Harrison shall conduct his adminisry, &c., &c are not even to be found in the paper .- tration on the tree principles of Jeffersonian Democray, ry, &c., &c., are not even to be found in the paper .- traction on the tree principles of scherosinal Democray, that, as a party man, he is entitled to the party man, as the heavy man, a He talks about "domestic institutions" in the general, no difficulty in giving him my support as an individual imply some censure upon him as a man - This would without mentioning the domestic institutions to which or a member of the Legislature, if that body should be he refers. Why ail this delicacy? all this generalization. Is he afraid to speak boldly against the Abolition? Is he afraid to speak boldly against the Abolition? Is he afraid to speak boldly against the Abolition. Were it so, I would be the last tion is a speak boldly against the Abolition. tion: Is he afraid to speak boldly against the Abolitionists? Why has he suirked the question? and why did he not imitate the boldness of Martin Van Buren, who did not hesitate to declare in his Inaugural, that he would veto any bill that disturbed the subject of Slavery?

But supposing that General Harrison does mean by But supposing that General Harrison does mean by the supposing that General Harrison does mean and the supposing that General Harrison does mean by the sup "domestic institutions" to refer to the subject of Slavery in the Southern States, does he go the whole for us. H.'s Administration shall have been made known, and promised benefits. When they come, none will be promised benefits. Does he deny the right of petition against that Institution in Congress? Does he ever allude to the same other of the Statesmen of our country. Whenever such year as the friend of Mr. Van Buren-I am now year as the friend of Mr. Van Buren-I am now "domestic Institution" in the District of Columbia; contingencies arrive, I shall not be backward in prothe first, assailable point, in the Southern fortress? mulging my views. If, however, I should then unfor-

vanity of the author by taking greater liberties with the Curtii and Decii cast a cooling influence over the each State unite in their persons all the privileges was a change of Rulers' to restore the author by taking greater liberties with the Curtii and Decii cast a cooling influence over the each State unite in their persons all the privileges was a change of Rulers' to restore the each State unite in their persons all the privileges was a change of Rulers' to restore the each State unite in their persons all the privileges was a change of Rulers' to restore the each State unite in their persons all the privileges and prospective and prospecti

with a majority of 10 or 12 in the Senate, and 25 or 3

in the House of Representatives-He has it perfectly in

his power to propose and carry through any measures proper to benefit the people necessary to enlarge his popularity for such an object ery-They may advise us in any "form" and to do so, defeat me-besides, it would violate the In adopting the "form," the President first principle of Whig creed. Granting I was opposed to Gen. Harrison, we all remember how essential op position to the Executive was, but a short time ago, to define a Whig. Can support of the Executive not necessary for such a purpose? Indeed, it was contended, that those out of power were Whigs, and those in, To. ries-By this rule of our good Whig friends, they have reversed positions with us, and made us Whigs, opposed in their own sense to an Executive power, and an enlargement of Presidential authority. Harrison already has power enough for every beneficial purpose, and were I opposed to him, I should not, on that account, necessarily be opposed—but I am no enemy of the President. He has been elected without my vote and right of using the mail to circulate through the whole in spite of my efforts - he is now as much my Presidenta. he is theirs who elected him, and it is my duty as an Ame. rican citizen and a Republican, to give him a fair trial Granger say to this demand-or to the Inaugural, support him in all that is right-This I will do But it may be objected to me by some, that General Harrison should have the benefit of being judged by those who aided in his election rather than those who tried to de-feat him—To this I reply, he will have this benefit as 1 have shown above; but can be not do good unless he calling has all power? But if any man supposes that I would do any thing to screen the last Administration against the fullest and most therough investigation, I berely give a pledge to interpose no obstacle whatever. All I James M. Smith, Esq., it was agreed that John Hoor, ask of this Administration is, to redeem the promises Esq., should be the candidate to represent the county in they have made us to conduct the Government on prociples that will advance the interests of the "log cabin" people. If they do this, all I have ever contended for is This nomination was conferred on Mr. Hope without attained. I shall ask no more; for no more is wanted by any true friend to the laboring poor. Gen. Harrison har said, that a National Bank was un-

constitutional-and his friends in this State have supported him on such ground. If he acts out this prin iple, he shall receive from me all the praise which is doe to him for it.

His friends have said he was in favor of the Comromise Act, and would favor ne Tariff, further than o defray a decreased expenditure of the public money the Federal Government. If he comes up to this standard, he will deserve praise.

His friends have represented him as opposed to In-

ternal Improvement, as the States themselves had taken that subject in hand. Well, if he fosters no system of this kind, he will deserve well of the country His friends have regarded it a calumny to say he would favor an assumption of State Debts. If he does not, I shall be agreeably surprised. His friends have said he was safer than Martin Van

Buren on Abolition. The future proceedings of Congress and the measures of the fanatics themselves must olve this question. His friends have said he would not turn men out of office for opinions' sake. If not, I shall extel him for

His friends have represented him as the pecular friend of the poor. He cannot be their friend without

being mine. His friends have said he was in favor of "Reform, and would diminish Executive Power and retrench the National Expenditures. If he can in any way accomplish these objects, and will point out the particular branch of Executive Power to be lopped off or any Ex-

penditure which is unnecessary or extravagant, I will not only approve, but applaud. He is, however, known to be hostile to the Sub-Treasury system, and will probably recommend its repeal, and the substitution of the State Banks. Well, I am in favor of the Sub-Treasury, and believe such a system due to the form of a Republican Government and the best interests of all the People; but if Congress shall repeal the one, and pass a law in favor of the other, as I verily believe they will, I will not be factions in my opposition, but will calmly, quietly and

cheerfully await the result of another experiment, in deference to the public will. What more can my fellow-citizens of King George whom you will entrust the responsible undertaking, act on a principle with which they have heretofore charged the friends of Mr. Van Buren-of supporting him right or wrong? Such a supposition would be a calumny on my fellow-citizens. For what then car For what then can they refuse to sustain me now? because I was friend to Martin Van Buren! True, I was a friend, and a friend when he needed me-I am that sort of friend personally and politically; but I make libera! and just avow als at the present time; and under circumstances to call for them; will not my fellow-citizens meet me in the same spirit? Cught I to be proscribed for opinions heretofore Can I be consistently with another article in the Whig creed, which teaches that no man should be

punished for opinions' sake? All I can say is, that I will do right and support General Harrison in the par ticulars above specified, which his friends said he w carry out. If other questions arise, they will be judged by the best lights before me. To the just and the gene rous then, I appeal for support.
Fellow-citizens! I am a candidate now under very different auspices from what I was last Spring-Then, question of his re-election was before you-then, there was a vacancy in the Senate of the U. S.-then, Col Taylor was the incumbent and a candidate to represent It was also Resolved, That Mr. Smith be informed of his nomination by the Secretary, and requested to say Harrison is your President-Rives your Senator, and no vacancy to fill—A young man like myself, with no more claims to your confidence, my competitor to represent you. The seat you have now to fill can hardly be regarded as involving any political question whatever. It is but little more than a county ques-tion, having scarcely any bearing upon Federal politics, certainly at this time, and will not at any other,

> -under the flag of '98. Let us rally, then, fellow cotizens, one and ALL-all who love their country and value the rights of the States and the people-Let us form a party, to be called the '98 partyplant ourselves upon the principles laid down by Mr Madison in his celebrated Report and Resolutions-None need be ashamed to unite with such a party.
>
> So much for General Harrison and Federal politics. But, are there no subjects to interest you as much a either? Have we no questions of State pol-cy that demand the serious consideration of the patriot and pli lanthropist, as well as the Federal Government It elected to the station I seek, I pledge myself that I will devote my time and attention to subject that belong more properly to a county delegate, than Federal politics. On such, I will endeavor to express your will, when required to do so; or, when not, to the best of my own judgment. But on matters about which the whole community feels a deep interest such as Education, or a general system of teaching a the art of reading and writing, I promise undivided and

if General Harrison shall come up to the promises

made for him by his friends. If he does not, I shall be

found where every true-hearted Virginian ought to be

who otherwise might grope their way through life in utter and profound ignorance.

I will pay some attention to the system of Banking in our State, and aid, as far as my feeble energies wi permit, to introduce such reforms as will protect the community against every possible loss that can arise

nlightening the public mind-of educating thousands

from mismanagement and dishonesty.
I will resist every scheme of Internal Improvement, that cannot be justified on the most impartial and equi-table grounds. I will not consent, that the tide-water country shall be made to pay tribute, for the purpose of opening and improving other parts of the State, from which we derive no benefit whatever. I shall favor the least possible amount of taxation,

consistent with the interests of the State. These, and other matters more immediately concerning a county Delegate, shall engross my attention. Upon an exposition like this, one could scarcely have imagined any necessity for opposition-but a gentle

man has been brought out by a portion of those of my fellow-citizens who have heretofore differed with me in political sentiments, not because I am unwill to judge the Administration by its acts, or that we dit but a mere scramble for office, by those who have h that, as a party man, he is entitled to the party major. come with a better grace from those who had never more deeply thankful than myself. - I was beaten last